(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2317.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1791.

WARSAW, *March* 12.

YESTERDAY evening the deputation for foreign affairs assembled, in which sitting it was resolved to declare this day, in a note to be delivered to Mr. Heiles, the British minister, "That the republic would never give up, on any condition whatever, the smallest part of its possessions. That particularly it would not consent to the cession of Dantzic and Thorn, but, in case it should be insisted on, would rather renounce the alliance."

This resolution, it is said, is in consequence of a dispatch received from general Wayna, envoy from the republic to the emperor, in which he makes mention of an overture made on the part of the court of Berlin to that of Vienna, to which the latter refused to listen, relative to the cession of Dantzic, of Thorn, of a part of Lithuania, and a part of Grand Poland, comprising the town of Mesirizan——Acquisitions, in compensation for which Austria as an equivalent, was to be allowed to retain part of the conquests it had made from the Turks.

We cannot determine how far these informations of general Wayna are founded, but it is positively reported that the count de Goltz, charge des affaires of Prussia, feeling how much such insinuations would injure the respect which he has hitherto enjoyed, did not hesitate to declare, in a private conversation, "That the information, given by general Wayna, was absolutely contrary to all the instructions which he (M. de Goltz) had received: That he could not help believing, that false and doubtful information had been given to general Wayna for the purpose of creating suspicions: That he would, however, communicate them to his court, and after having received orders from the king, his master, he would not hesitate to make a ministerial declaration on the subject."

VIENNA, *March* 9.

We are assured that the emperor has resolved, in case Russia should be engaged in a war with Prussia, that he will assist the empress with all his forces.

It is also said that a certain power has written to prince Potemkin, that if Russia will agree to the cession of Thorn and Dantzic to Prussia, it would not oppose the empress in a proportionate extension of her dominions towards Turkey. Prince Potemkin, without answering this letter, sent it to Constantinople.

It has been reported here for some days past, that the Ottoman ministry have in a conference, at which two foreign ministers assisted, declared in the name of the sultan, that the Porte, notwithstanding the losses she had sustained, was willing to double her efforts to prosecute the war against her enemies, and regain the provinces which have been taken from her; but that circumstances make it necessary for the Porte to ask her allies when they meant to commence hostilities against Russia; for that the progress of the Russian arms was so alarming, and the places they had taken of so much consequence, that not only the dominions of the Porte, but the capital itself, was in danger, and much would depend upon the support to be expected from the allied courts.

To this declaration the allied powers only answered in general terms, and promised to give immediate information of the same to their respective courts.

STOCKHOLM, *March* 9.

All the colonels have received orders to get the baggage of their regiments ready by the 15th of May next.

LONDON, *March* 15.

A gentleman who served with the Swedes in the last extraordinary campaign in the Baltic in the month of June, having favoured us with the following authentic relation, we presume upon its being highly acceptable to our readers:

Sir Sidney Smith being dispatched by the king of Sweden upon an expedition, to dislodge some batteries, during the time his fleet were blocked up in the sound of Wybourg, his majesty at the same time proceeded up the river with the main body, in order to make a junction with Sir S. S. whose party consisted of about three hundred. Advancing towards the shore, Sir S. S. found himself exposed to the incessant fire of the enemy from their gun-boats and batteries. An officer near him, having his arm shot off, he supplied the place of a tourniquit with his handkerchief and dagger, whilst, with the other hand, he steered his boat, effected the landing his men in good order, and attacked and captured several batteries. To enable him to join the main body, commanded by the king, it became necessary to march through woods, which led to a plain, where he found himself unexpectedly surrounded by above two thousand Russians, who had lain concealed in the woods.

Distressed in so perilous a situation, he demanded of a Swedish officer to know whether the men were to be depended on, and would resolutely follow if he led the way—Being satisfactorily answered in the affirmative, he formed a resolution of cutting his way through the enemy; and he bravely effected it. But his situation was not mended; the Russians again surrounded his small party, and he again made his way through them; and in a running fight, for some miles sword in hand, he reached, with about half his number, the water side. Here his embarrasment seemed insurmountable; the Russian gun-boats had dislodged his party, possessed themselves of the landing place, and destruction or surrender appeared to be his fate. At this moment the king resolutely determined to fly to his relief or perish in the attempt—furiously attacked the enemy, and at last rescued the Swedish party.

March 28. But little intelligence respecting the present preparations has transpired since Saturday—the general fears of a war continue undiminished. Stocks, which were dull in the morning, got up a little, and but a little, which was occasioned by several people buying in to replace, at a lower price (i. e. with a profit) the stock they had sold out a few days before.

The answer of the empress to a memorial presented by our minister, requiring some explanation of her motives in the preparations for another campaign, is stated to have been in substance, "I, as the sovereign of an independent state, will answer no inquiries concerning my actions. I am to act as I please. Other states may act as they please."

In Spain there has been lately a naval promotion, much more extensive than is usual in times of peace, or even of preparation. Two lieutenant-generals, four commanders of squadrons, ten brigadiers, fifty-five captains of vessels, and many inferior officers, to the number of two hundred and six in the whole, were appointed on the 4th of the present month.

Some ascribe these preparations on the part of Spain, to views hostile to this country, and assert, that their suspicions will soon be confirmed, by a refusal, on the part of Spain, to pay to this kingdom the damages stipulated for in the late convention—while others assert, but with less appearance of probability, "that the court of Spain has taken a decided part against Russia, and that in our determination to restore peace to Europe, we shall be seconded by every power in Europe."

April 1. Among the rumours of the day, one respecting Spain was most prevalent. It stated, that his catholic majesty has expressed his determined resolution to support her Imperial majesty with a considerable loan, and a powerful fleet, in case she should be attacked by the allied powers. And it is further added, that should the courts of Great-Britain and Holland attempt to send a fleet into the Black Sea, Spain will oppose their passage.

The sudden proceedings of England, relative to her present preparations for war, have, it is said, arisen from the reiterated complaints of the court of Prussia. That court, having every thing to fear from the wide spread conquests of the Imperial Catharine, and knowing, from its proximity, more immediately than we, the secret springs of the Russian councils, as well as the movements of her several fleets and armies, has been pressing us to fulfil our engagements, and the last dispatches were still more pressing, and more descriptive of the reasons for arming, than any of the preceding ones.

The absence of the Russian minister from the levee yesterday, was the more noticed, as his excellency has been remarked for his regular attendance.

It is said, that a large fleet of ships of the line will absolutely sail up the Baltic in the course of next month. Should the empress then continue to refuse listening to the terms proposed, hostilities will immediately commence.

Admiral Peyton's fleet will make a part of our squadron destined to the Mediterranean, and will join the rest off Gibraltar.

The artificers in all the royal dock yards are ordered to work as much extra as day-light will permit—baking is also commenced at all the king's ovens.

It is said, that a Prussian army of 300,000 men are ready to march at a moment's notice in order to stop the further progress of the Russian army, if such a measure be deemed expedient.

The Dutch bank wanting a loan, has interfered greatly with the views of Russia, though some Dutch letters inform us that a loan of half a million was negotiating for the empress, at the house of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam.

The greatest number of ships that Russia and Sweden can conjectively fit out for sea is 46 or 47 ships.—The fleet of lord Hood and admiral Kingsbergen will consist of 41 ships, greatly superior in every point of view to the former. It is supposed that Riga will be the first object of our attack.

In the constitutional question now agitating in the French national assembly, concerning the regency in case of a minority, the following essential points are at length decreed, after three days debate: The next male heir of the royal family shall be regent in his own right, and without any election or interference of the nation, in case of absence by captivity or otherwise, of the reigning prince, or in case of madness or other absolute incapacity, or in case of minority, which terminates at the age of 18.

April 2. On Thursday night, at eight o'clock, the cabinet ministers met in council at the duke of Leeds's office, Whitehall, and sat until one o'clock yesterday morning, when his grace dispatched a messenger with letters to the earl of Eglin, at Vienna.

A messenger set off with dispatches for Berlin yesterday morning at five o'clock. He was told that it depended on a contingency whether he would be stopped by our ambassador there to Petersburgh.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April [illegible]

"About three o'clock this afternoon, on a signal made from the Royal William, a general press took place here. There being a considerable number of officers and other coasting vessels in the harbour, near 300 prime seamen were picked up in a few hours, principally north countrymen. An outward bound West-Indiaman, in St. Helen's Road, had all her hands taken out.

"Every necessary preparation is made for receiving lord Hood, who is certainly to hoist his flag in a day or two in the Victory.

"Every thing here now wears the face of approaching hostilities; and however unequal the intrepid heroine of Russia may be to hold a contest with Great-Britain and her powerful allies, she will not easily be induced to recede from her views respecting Turkey.

"This evening sailed his majesty's ships Ardent and Assistance for the Downs; and the Pluto and Scout sloops, and Barracouta cutter, on the impress service."

On Wednesday morning at four o'clock the Russian minister dispatched a courier to Petersburgh with the result of the debate in the two houses of parliament. His return may be expected within five weeks, and the contents of his dispatches will decide whether we shall have a war with Russia or not.

Baron de Sensse de Pillack, minister from the king of Prussia at Liege, has left it suddenly by an order from the king, his master, without taking the usual leave of the prince-bishop, and has passed through Aix-la-Chapelle on his route to Berlin.

Last week the long depending cause of the St. Eustatia business was, after eight years litigation, finally determined before the lords of the council, and it is expected the claimants will receive their several dividends in the course of a few days.

The Dutch mails bring a variety of conjectures upon the fluctuating irresolution of the continental powers. The court of Vienna seems to incline openly to a commencement of hostilities, and to consider the ratification of the convention of Reichenbach as derogatory to the Austrian monarchy—Leopold conceives it an indignity the most sensible, that any third power should be acknowledged, in his treaty with the Ottomans, to have imposed a peace upon contesting sovereigns, in whose belligerent operations it had taken no part.

Accounts from Vienna, however, say, that the emperor seriously thinks of re-establishing a peace between the house of Austria and the Porte, and has consented that the armistice should be prolonged until the last of September next, a proof that for this campaign at least no hostilties will be commenced between the two armies.

Russia does not appear to pay any regard to the mediation in her quarrel with the Porte. It is asserted, that her fleet at Sebastopolis has received orders to sail as soon as the season will permit. They will get the start of the Turkish fleet, and make an attempt on Varna before the latter is in a state to oppose them—while the flotilla under Lambro Cazzioni is to spread terror in the Archipelago.

The grand signior has sent the sultana Valide, his mother, to the old seraglio, for having attempted to reconcile him to the Russians.

According to the letters from Berlin, Prussia has promised the Turkish ambassadors that that country and its allies would give the Porte every possible assistance should the war with Russia be continued. It is said a late courier was the bearer of a plan to be followed in the next campaign.

Sweden balances between the offers reciprocally made by the courts of Russia and London; but the part which prudence would enforce, his Swedish majesty seems at present determined to act, namely, to keep his marine in such a state as to leave little room for preparation, let the result of the present negotiations be what it may.

Denmark inclines to a similar conduct, but Poland exhibits no small alarm at the Austrian forces assembled last year in Gallicia not having yet quitted that province. She receives, however, from the court of Russia, assurances of amity and pacific disposition towards the republic.

Prussia is about to form four camps in her dominions, commanded by prince Henry, duke Frederick, prince Hohenlohe, and general Mollendorf.

ST. GEORGE'S, *(Grenada) April* 21.

By accounts from Martinique, we learn that all the guns, mortars, and other warlike stores, had been removed from St. Pierre's to Fort-Royal, by order of Monsr. Behague, the new governor; and that on application being made by the inhabitants of St. Pierre for a few troops to protect the towns, it was refused.

It is said that four more ships of the line, with 4000 troops, under the command of Monsr. Bougainville, are daily expected at Martinique.

The following paragraph is taken from a late Antigua paper. The appearances latterly for rain have been frequent and promising. The country and its residents must suffer greatly from the scarcity of water, but we believe in a few more days, should the drought continue, the greatest distress will be experienced by even the wealthiest inhabitants in town for want of that most necessary element.

NEW-YORK, *May* 26.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated 4th May, 1791.

"We have been all in arms these three days past; the old Port-au Prince regiment has mutined, and the town, with the new troops, were under arms immediately on the alarm; it was some hours expected this would be a very serious moment to the town, but the municipality interfered, prevented the new troops from storming the barracks, and have prevailed on the old regiment to give up their arms, and return to France. They are to be embarked for that purpose this evening; and I hope we shall, after this is over, rest in peace and have business to flourish again.

"Pork is selling at 14 dollars, and beef at 8, flour 6½ to 7½; herrings, menhaden, codfish, mackrell, not one in market; lard, 25 sous; butter, 18 to 20 sous; long staves, 250 livres; hoops, 24 dollars.

"Molasses, 19 to 20 livres, along side, sugars, 58 to 60, and I expect rather on the fall.

"Horses sell very dull—Captain Sill has this instant hove in sight with a cargo.

"The drum beats, the troops are marching down to embark."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *May* 25.

There was a sudden, though not violent, concussion of the earth, the 9th instant, about eleven o'clock at night, felt in this town and its vicinity.—There are no phœnomena in nature more calculated to impress the human mind with terror; consequently, to be remembered and taken notice of, than earthquakes; yet the philosophy of them is but lately arrived at any degree of perfection: and even now, is very incomplete.

PITTSBURGH, *(Penns.) May* 14.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant Jeffers, of the federal troops, dated Fort Franklin, May 7, 1791, to the printer.

"The good of the service rendered it necessary for me to go to Lake Erie; I started the 2d instant, with some Indians and four white people; when I passed Cassawago, I saw several white people there at work; but on my return I found that settlement entirely deserted. This surprised me much, and I sent a man out to see if he could make any discoveries. He soon returned with one Cornelius Vanhorn, who said he was taken by four Indians about 12 o'clock that day, (the 5th) and that he had left three men at Mead's mill in the morning; that he was put in charge of an old Indian, while the others went in search of the horses, and was taken about ten miles, when the old Indian tied him to a tree, and went off; that he then cut himself loose, and made his way towards the mills. We were under arms all night, and at day break set off for this place. A short time after we arrived here a certain Christian Lance came in, and gave me the following account, viz. That he being unwell on the morning of the day I had been at Cassawago, he had hired William Greg, and Thomas Ray, to plough for him; that they had not been long gone, before he heard two guns go off, and jumping out of his bed went to the door, where he saw an Indian boy, who, by signs gave him to understand that Greg and Ray were killed, and for him to make off as quick as possible. This mischief was done by Chippaways.

"Mr. Vanhorn also told me that the Indians who took him, said that there was parties out who would strike near Fort-Pitt, and from that down to Wheeling."

We are informed from good authority that on Sunday last two men were taken prisoners by a party of Indians, about 6 miles from the Allegany river in Westmoreland county, and in a direction opposite to Owens's island, in said river, about 20 miles from this place. There were three men in company, but one of them had carelessly fallen in the rear, by which means he escaped; he informs there were 20 Indians in this party.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 28.

Late donations to Mr. Peale, for his American Museum, are as follows—viz.

1. A Flamingo—although not in good condition, it serves to give an idea of the form of that beautiful bird.—Presented by captain Tatem.

2. A human scalp, and an ivory crucifix found at the Miami town, in the late expedition of general Harmar.—Presented by lieutenant Belli.

3. A Syren.—Presented by doctor Bartram.

4. An East-India match gun and Mogul sabre.—Presented by captain O'Donnell.

5. A Cockatoo (alive)—This beautiful bird, Edwards makes the third in the class of parrots; he places the large red Macaw first; the blue and orange coloured Macaw the second, and then the Cockatoo; but some authors place it at the head of that order, on account of its beautiful high crest and docile manners. It seems highly to enjoy caresses.—Presented by Mrs. O'Donnell.

6. A petrified bird's nest and eggs, and a pair of Partridges, from Spanish America.—Presented by William Hamilton, Esquire.

7. A very large and elegant fan, from the East-Indies, made of a single leaf.—Presented by captain Truxton.

8. A Madagascar bat, which measures across the wings 3 feet 5 inches.—Presented by Dr. Matthews.

9. A Guana, (alive)—Presented by Mr. Cameron.

10. A model of a canoe, such as the inhabitants of the Northwest coast of America use to catch Sea Otters. Those vessels are made large enough to hold 60 men. Also, a model of a Malagprow, after the form of those used in the Straits of Sundy.—Presented by Mr. John Galt, junior.

11. A scarlet red Curlew.—Presented by Dr. Lavergern.

12. A white mouse, (alive) having black eyes.—Presented by a gentleman of this city.

13. Pieces of the coverlet, bed curtains and fringe of William Penn's bed, formerly of Pennsborough Manor.—Presented by the same.

14. A Kitten, having only three legs.—Presented by John Walker.

15. A Cow,* with five legs and six feet.—Presented by Thomas Hall, Esquire, Maryland.

16. An uncommon large fresh water Tortoise, weighing five pounds and an half.—Presented by Mr. James Gray.

17. A curious Racoon bone.—Presented by a gentleman of this city.

18. The little Lion Monkey, it is the smallest species of the monkey, being no bigger than a large rat.—What is wonderful in this little animal is that it hath a soft whistling note something resembling the singing of a Canary bird.

19. Curious ornaments for the arms, worn by the Otaheitians.

* *This curious animal is not yet at the Museum, but is daily expected.*

WINCHESTER, *May* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his relation in this town, dated April 13, 1791.

"I wrote to you from Fort Pitt, which place we left the 3d instant, in company with two other boats, and proceeded to Limestone, without meeting or apprehending danger—at that place we were informed of several disasters which had befallen boats going down the river, and one to a boat going up to a French station, loaded with bacon, butter, &c.—The particulars relative to the latter are as follow—The boat was attacked by about 60 or 70 Indians, and the flankers that were on shore as a guard were fired on by them—immediately after firing, they gave the Indian hoop, and, rushing on the flankers, scalped them every one (about 22)—they then fired at the boat, but did no damage, as it required some time to make their way into the river. After the savages had executed this terrible act of barbarity, they continued on the river watching for other boats. In the course of about six days, five or six boats happened down the river—the savages attacked the foremost of them, in which were two young ladies, of the name of Macdonald, a young gentleman, and some others, passengers, and took it; elevated with this easy capture, they imagined themselves capable of taking every boat they might fall in with—In a little time a second boat hove in sight, which they attacked with great fury—they were in three canoes, each canoe containing about twenty—they moved towards the boat, as it came down, and commenced firing; after discharging their guns, they retreated, loaded and came on a second time, fired and retreated as before—this mode of fighting they repeated nine different times; as often as they came on, there was a brisk firing kept up from the boat, which contained nine fighting men;—during the conflict two were killed, and five wounded; two only remained to protect the boat, and prevent the Indians from boarding it, which every appearance of their conduct plainly indicated—these two brave fellows exerted themselves in a peculiar manner—on a near approach of the enemy, they threw billets of wood at them, and one of them took up an ax, as a weapon of defence, should they persist in boarding, which the Indians perceiving, and, as it is supposed, their ammunition being expended, they retreated, without accomplishing their object. These inhuman monsters, previous to their attacking the last-mentioned boat, placed the two young ladies in the front of their canoes, in which situation they were both killed. A few days after this transaction, they fired at another boat, and killed one young man—in short, every boat that has gone down the river lately, has been fired at, except ours; we saw no Indians; the places where the above depredations happened we passed in the night."

Two gentlemen, arrived here from Kentucky, relate, that general Scott, with 1500 chosen militia, had marched for Fort Washington previous to their departure.

Recent accounts from Monongahela county, state, that a small party of Marauding Indians have lately murdered one or two persons, and committed some other depredations in a settlement called Buchannon, in that county.

RICHMOND, *May* 25.

INTELLIGENCE from the WEST.

A gentleman just from Kentucky, informs us, that general Scott was about to march against the Indians. His army consisted of 10 companies of 72 rank and file each, and an equal or greater number of volunteers; among whom are general Wilkinson, colonel Harding, and many other respectable characters. The general ardour which prevails among the inhabitants, and the care which has been taken in the appointment of the troops, gives room to hope, that, the operation of the army, will contribute much to suppress the predatory inroads of the Indians.

We also hear, that an army will march from Pittsburg to Muskingum about the same time; a considerable part of which has been enlisted in the back counties of this state.

The Indians shew a greater disposition for hostility this summer, than for several years past.

June 2. During the courts of last week the following accidents happened in this neighbourhood, in consequence of lightning: On Tuesday last a barn at Wilton, (the seat of the late Peyton Randolph, in this county) was struck, and took fire, which in a very short time was burnt to the ground, consuming at same time, a quantity of tobacco which was stored therein.—The Thursday following a house belonging to Mr. M'Callum at Osbornes, was also struck, which took fire and was consumed.—The same day in the afternoon an elegant two story house of Mr. Francis Smith's, in Manchester, was likewise struck, and took fire, but providentially was extinguished before it did any considerable damage.—About the same time in the afternoon, a house of Mr. Peterfield Trent's, situated in the lower end of this city, received a very severe shock. It struck the north chimney, and took off several bricks:—It then went downwards about ten feet, and drove out a great number of bricks just below a grate, taking its course along one of the joists, and then spalling down one of the studs in the next partition wall, split it to pieces, and drawing every nail thereout, and also the moulding and hinges off a door which was hanging thereto; part of the electric fluid took its course on the opposite side of the room where a curtain rod hung in a window, which was immediately over a bed where Mrs. Trent was sitting on, splitting the side pieces of the bedstead nearly in two, and throwing Mrs. Trent off the same upon the floor, with a very severe shock. A negro girl sitting on the stairs about eight feet from the place where it run down the stud was also very severely shocked.—It continued a straight course down to the next floor, where Mr. Trent, his daughter and a negro woman were, and knocked them all down; the two former recovered in a few moments, but the negro being nearest the direction it came, lay, to all appearance, dead for half an hour, but in consequence of having some blood let, and damp clay applied to her stomach, she began to breathe; her neck and breast was much blistered by the burn, and the skin of which has come off.—She is now much better and in a fair way of recovery. Several negroes on the lower floor received likewise a very severe shock, but was not materially injured thereby.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, he

pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ss.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his last situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he would consider it as his conscience to take measures to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

/

Annapolis, June 5, 1791.

THE honourable the chancellor of this state having appointed the subscriber a trustee to sell the real estate of STEPHEN BOONE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased—It is hereby made known, that the late DWELLING PLANTATION of the said Stephen Boone, will be *Sold*, at *Public Auction*, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 16th of *July* next, on the following terms: The purchaser may, at his election, pay ready money, or give bonds, with good and approved security, to pay one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale. This farm is conveniently situated on the north side of Severn, within three miles of the city of Annapolis, contains between five and six hundred acres of land, is adapted to every kind of produce, and has on it a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, barn, and other convenient out-houses. The sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock, and it will be sold entire, or in parcels, as may be declared on the day of sale. w6

G. DUVALL.

Matthew and John Beard,

Have lately received, and for SALE, at their store in Church-street, near the Market, and next door to *Mr. Stephen Clark's* Stationary and book Store, the following ARTICLES, of the first quality, at the most reduced prices for *Cash*, or *Tobacco* on consignment for *London*, for which goods will be given in advance—

OSNABRIGS,
Raven's Duck,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheetings,
Irish Ditto,
Children's Morocco Shoes,
Sickles,
Hair Clasps,
Fans,
Toilenet Waistcoat shapes,
Printed Marseilles Ditto,
Ditto Jeans Ditto,
Muslin and Silk Ditto,
Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Flag Ditto,
Low-priced Linen & Cotton Ditto,
Buff Cloth,
Coarse deep Blue Ditto,
Superfine Ditto Ditto,
Raven's gray Ditto,
Elastic Ditto,
Striped Cassimer,
Ditto and plain Nankeens,
Black Worsted Lasting,
Royal Rib,
Fustians,
Black Durants,
Ditto Callimanco,
Checks,
Striped Holland,
Brown Ditto,
Bed-Ticking,
Calicoes,
Black Silk Hose,
Best Patent Ditto,
Twilled Ditto,
Women's Cotton Ditto,
Men's brown Thread Do.
Hat-Band Crape,
Love Handkerchiefs,
Ditto Ribbon,
Mens and Womens black Lamb-Skin Gloves,
Liverpool China,
A Quantity of Queen's-Ware,
Hyson, Congo, & Bohea Teas,
Rum,
Spirit,
Raisins, &c. &c &c.

June 8, 1791. /

WESTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, General Court, May Term, 1791.

ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the first week of the sitting of the court, and that summonses for witnesses in such cases be returnable the second day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other cases in law, be heard as the same may be called the first week of the court's sitting, and such of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called afterwards in the course of the court as opportunity may permit.

That these orders be published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Per order,

JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland.

/

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by THOMAS CRUCHLY, living at Carroll's Manor, in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, a yellow bay MARE, five years old, about thirteen hands and an half high, two white feet, and a part of the third white, has a star in her forehead, and a snip on the end of her nose, and trots and gallops. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 8, 1791. 3w6

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late ALEXANDER FRAIZER, of Calvert county, are requested to attend on TUESDAY the 26th day of July next at Lower-Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that they may receive their dividends.

PETER EMERSON, Attorney in fact for JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, Admr.

Calvert county, June 6, 1791. 3w6

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a small bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, six years old, with a small star in her forehead, and a white spot on her neck, has a perceivable burn, with her mane hanging on the wrong side, and switch tail. The above reward will be given for the mare when brought home, or secured so that I may get her again, besides all other reasonable expences.

DANIEL WELLS Jun.

/

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c."

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be *everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 500 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, *with a list of the subscribers*, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

☞ Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, April 12, 1791. 6

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Williams*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791. 6

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Monday the 27th day of June, on the premises, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, viz.

PART of GOODRICK's REST, containing 300 acres, part of GOODRICK's ADDITION, containing 50 acres, part of SQUARE's ADVENTURE, 71 acres; these lands are all adjoining, and situated about three miles from the town of Port-Tobacco; they are chiefly level bottoms of a fine quality, and abound with springs of excellent water: The improvements are, a good framed dwelling house, and other necessary out houses; any further discription of these lands is thought unnecessary, as it is expected those that are inclinable to purchase will choose to view them on, or previous to the day of sale. The terms shall be made known on the day of sale. An unexceptionable title will be given the purchaser.

CHARLES SEWALL,
of Charles county.

June 2, 1791. 2

Annapolis, June 1, 1791.

THE subscribers take this method most respectfully to inform the public, and their old customers in particular, that they have moved to Church street, nearly opposite to the Printing-Office, and facing Mr. *Robert Couden*'s, where they are now opening, and have for sale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present season, which they will sell on very reasonable terms, and good allowance will be made for cash. They have also sundry articles of

GROCERY,

Such as hyson, green, and congo teas, chocolate, pepper, loaf and brown sugars, &c.

They most earnestly request all those who are indebted to them by open account of more than twelve months standing, to discharge them by paying the money, or giving their notes or bonds for the same. All who do not comply with this reasonable request, may expect that suits will be brought against them.

5w 2 RIDGELY AND EVANS.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

PHLIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791. 2

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near West river, in Anne-Arundel county, a bright bay GELDING, three years old, he has the appearance of one testicle, is about fourteen hands high, carries his head remarkably lofty, one of his hind feet white, small star in his forehead; he was not broke when he went or was taken away; he was seen in Mr. Richard Sprigg's pasture at his plantation on West river, some time after he was first missing, and is supposed to have been stolen by some negro. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or forty shillings for the horse if secured or brought home to the subscriber—

WHO HAS ON HAND,

A quantity of white Oak Plank,

fit for SHIP-BUILDING, from one and a half to two and a half inches thick, and from thirty to fifty feet long, all of the best quality, which he would dispose of on reasonable terms, and deliver it on West river at good and convenient landing. Any person may be supplied with a quantity of white oak plank, of any thickness or dimensions, by applying to the subscriber.

BEN. HARRISON.

West river, May 19, 1791. 3X

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of THOMAS ORRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective balances immediately with WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorised by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JAMES WEST, Administrator.

May 25, 1791. 3

In CHANCERY,

May 12, 1791.

ORDERED, on the application of the trustee of WILLIAM BIGGS, of Anne-Arundel county, that the 21st of June next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said William Biggs to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
4X Reg. Cur. Can.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, about the middle of February last, a likely lusty well made black negro fellow called BILLY, about five feet ten inches high; had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and breeches, and sundry other cloaths, which likely he may have changed; he has a small bend in with one of his knees, which, if well taken notice of, makes him appear a little knock-kneed, his wool grows very low down on his temples, and under his eyes the skin looks blacker than the rest of his face. There was a fellow committed to the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county last week, and has made his escape, which I have every reason to believe was my fellow. He was taken up on Patowmack river at a Mr. Digges's, and passed as a freeman, who had on a short brown coat, and a pair of canvas trousers. Whoever will secure the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS HORRELL.

March 18, 1791. 3

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

7 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

BY DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the *inward* and *outward* bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious, accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

*** Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791. 5

All persons having claims against

the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of said William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are desired to make immediate payment, to w8

JOSHUA KENNARD,
Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of *William Price*, and administrator with the will annexed to *John Price*.

4

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK,

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791. 11

South-River, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against JOSEPH HOWARD, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to my brother, HENRY HALL, whom I have fully empowered to settle the affairs of the deceased.

4 MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

OROONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

☞ The cash to be sent with the mares.

5 JOHN MILLER.

May 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to lay off the town of LOWER-MARLBOROUGH, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan. 7 8w

April 19, 1791.

Charles county, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. DAN. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in immediately authenticated, in order to enable the subscribers to make a final settlement (with the register) on the said estate.

WILL. M'PHERSON,
2 JOHN M'PHERSON.

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next, on the premises,

THAT valuable seat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

——ALSO,——

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

——LIKEWISE,——

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN-HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. }
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } Executors.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 9X

For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 11 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

☞ *The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public.* 4

South river, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known proved as the law directs, and all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, and all persons who are indebted to him as sheriff of the county, for public taxes, county charges, officers fees, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, without delay, to my brother, Henry Hall, whom I have fully authorised and empowered to settle all the affairs of the deceased.—No further indulgence can be given for the arrear of taxes, county charges, and officers fees; and all settlements made by him, or by those employed by him, will be valid.

4 MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee Hive*,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the stadt-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.